



Queensland Organics Strategy

2022–2032

Full consultation report

Prepared by: The Office of Resource Recovery, Department of Environment and Science

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February 2022

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Executive summary

In 2021, the Queensland Government released the *Draft Queensland Organics Strategy 2022–2032* (the Draft Organics Strategy), which outlined proposed targets and actions to drive improved management of organic material in Queensland.

The Draft Organics Strategy was released for public feedback from 17 September 2021 until 1 November 2021. During this time, feedback was received through:

1. the Queensland Government's 'Get Involved' website, where people could provide feedback through an online survey
2. written submissions received directly by email.

In total, 24 stakeholder workshops and information sessions were delivered, eight prior to the release of the Draft Organics Strategy and 16 between September 2021 and February 2022.

Consultation was supported by a range of communication activities to raise awareness about organic waste and how people could provide their feedback on the Draft Organics Strategy.

A total of 1,677 submissions were received, 688 through the online survey and 989 written submissions through email.

Online survey responses from the community expressed overwhelming support for change with:

- 98 per cent of respondents agreeing that more should be done to stop food and other organic waste being sent to landfill
- 95 per cent of respondents stating that they were already taking steps to proactively reduce their food waste by taking actions such as making sure leftover food is eaten, meals are planned and they check what is in the cupboard and fridge before shopping.

There was community support for the broader roll-out of another kerbside green bin across Queensland, with 80 per cent of respondents who were not currently using a separate kerbside green bin stating that they would use one if it became available in their local government area.

Written submissions received by email provided clear identification of stakeholder groups, predominately representing:

- individual community members (957)
- government (12)
- commercial businesses and consultants (10)
- community and environmental organisations (5)
- peak bodies (4)
- academia (1).

The majority of the submissions were part of a coordinated response from the Australian Marine Conservation Society. These 923 submissions were supportive of the 70 per cent recycling target set in the Draft Organics Strategy, however requested further commitments to deliver industrial composting and kerbside collection infrastructure across Queensland.

The remaining 66 written submissions were mostly supportive of the objectives of the Draft Organics Strategy, however feedback received requested increased focus on avoidance actions in order to meet national 2030 targets. There was also a clear divide in the submissions on the inclusion of compostable packaging in household organics services. Although most community submissions supported the inclusion of this material in any new household service, submissions from government and industry highlighted the challenges involved with education, separation and processing, which ultimately could lead to high levels of contamination and landfilling.

Members of the Queensland Organics Strategy Stakeholder Advisory Group (Advisory Group) and Interdepartmental Committee (IDC) helped facilitate eleven targeted workshops with their stakeholder groups. Feedback from these workshops identified the need to expand the scope of the Organics Strategy to fully shift to a circular economy for organics. These workshops also highlighted that households across Queensland required improved organics management, but that solutions will vary across the state. Further feedback from these workshops strengthened the importance of consistent education and messaging to drive results.

A further five workshops were held with the Advisory Group and IDC to develop the level of practical detail required for an effective Organics Action Plan. It was agreed in these workshops that the scope of the Organics Strategy should be expanded beyond household food waste, with a stronger focus on avoidance and education. It was agreed that the timing and sequencing of actions was critical to allow for successful implementation. The participants also requested greater detail and firmer commitments in the Organics Strategy and Organics Action Plan to provide certainty to all stakeholders.

Background

The Draft Organics Strategy was developed to set the scope, theme and proposed actions for managing organic material in Queensland.

In line with the overarching *Queensland Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy*, the vision of the Draft Organics Strategy was to achieve social, economic and environmental benefits by harnessing the value from organic materials to the greatest possible extent.

Four action themes were identified through targeted consultation and engagement with stakeholders.

1. Education
2. Infrastructure and services
3. Market and product development
4. Data, regulation and enforcement.

Table 1. The key actions addressed in the consultation.

Theme	Action reference	Action
Education	1.01	Support research and education which drives behaviour change to promote waste avoidance.
	1.02	Promote the development of and access to education materials and resources.
	1.03	Encourage Queensland businesses to take up educational opportunities to improve waste reduction practices.
	1.04	Promote the standardisation of labelling and storage advice to householders.
Infrastructure and services	2.01	Support food rescue organisations to increase high quality food redistribution to Queenslanders in need.
	2.02	Increase organics services at public events in Queensland.
	2.03	Encourage fit-for-purpose household and commercial food organic and garden organic collection systems.
	2.04	Commercial businesses to explore options to divert organic material from landfill.
	2.05	Queensland Government, local governments and industry to support integrated infrastructure solutions.
	2.06	Increase organics processing capacity in Queensland.
Market and product development	3.01	Undertake research and analysis to understand and identify solutions to reduce food loss and food waste.
	3.02	Undertake research and analysis for strategic investment and promoting product and market development in Queensland.
	3.03	Undertake research and analysis of collection services risks and opportunities.
	3.04	Promote sustainable procurement policies and funding opportunities.
	3.05	Develop partnerships to investigate new and innovative product and market opportunities.
Data, regulation and enforcement	4.01	Utilise legislative instruments such as bans to support the Organics Strategy.
	4.02	Review existing policy and regulatory frameworks to support the Organics Strategy.
	4.03	Review data collection and reporting processes, requirements, standards and guidelines.

Consultation

Targeted consultation

The Queensland Organics Strategy Stakeholder Advisory Group (Advisory Group) and Interdepartmental Committee (IDC) were established in 2021 to work with the Queensland Government to assist in developing a Queensland Organics Strategy. The membership of these groups is listed in Appendix 1.

Members of the Advisory Group have provided independent advice to the Queensland Government in relation to:

- the impacts proposed actions and policy settings may have on the represented and other sectors
- the issues preventing various sectors from increasing avoidance and diversion of food and agricultural waste to contribute to targets
- the opportunities for infrastructure investment and market growth, and for greater 'value add' where organic material may already be diverted from landfill
- assisting with establishing technical working groups.

The IDC provides strategic advice to help ensure a whole-of-government perspective is considered, as action implementation will extend across multiple Queensland Government agencies.

The Advisory Group and IDC have separately been consulted regularly through in-person and virtual meetings throughout 2021 and were brought together for five workshops to help provide the necessary detail required for the Organics Action Plan.

Workshops

In total, 24 stakeholder workshops and information sessions were held, eight prior to the release of the Draft Organics Strategy and 16 between September 2021 and February 2022. Eleven of these workshops were facilitated through Advisory Group members targeting their respective industry sectors.

Five of the workshops were delivered as a series and engaged a professional facilitator to specifically develop the Organics Action Plan with members of the Advisory Group and IDC.

Two further information sessions were delivered to the Advisory Group providing details on the Draft Organics Strategy and Action Plan to their members.

Table 2. Workshops (and information sessions shown in italicised text) delivered.

Partner	Delivered	Number of attendees
Local Government Association of Queensland	Tuesday 18 May 2021	15
	Tuesday 12 October 2021	21
	Wednesday 12 January 2022	38
	Tuesday 18 January 2022	38
Local Government Waste Management Advisory Committee	Thursday 18 March 2021	60
	Thursday 20 May 2021	50
Resource Recovery and Market Development Working Group	Monday 7 June 2021	16
Queensland Health	Tuesday 19 October 2021	14
	Wednesday 17 November 2021	86
Waste Recycling Industry Association of Queensland	Monday 1 March 2021	80
	Thursday 3 June 2021	6
	Friday 11 June 2021	25
	Friday 25 June 2021	19
	Friday 22 October 2021	94
	Wednesday 12 January 2022	20
	<i>Wednesday 2 February 2022</i>	30
Urban Utilities	Wednesday 3 November 2021	28
Queensland Waste Educators Group	Tuesday 9 November 2021	10
Queensland Farmers Federation	<i>Thursday 27 January 2022</i>	12
Advisory Group and IDC	Thursday 25 November 2021	20
	Thursday 2 December 2021	20
	Thursday 9 December 2021	15
	Wednesday 15 December 2021	16
	Monday 17 January 2022	19
Total		742

Public consultation

Public consultation was supported with communications activity, commencing with a media launch at Palm Beach Currumbin State High School on 17 September 2021 by the Honourable Meaghan Scanlon, Minister for the Environment and the Great Barrier Reef and Minister for Science and Youth Affairs.

The primary aim of the campaign was to raise awareness about organic waste and encourage Queensland households, businesses, and industry to provide feedback on the Draft Organics Strategy. Social media was also used to promote awareness and drive traffic to the survey and reached over 6,300 people.

Information on the Draft Organics Strategy was featured on the Department of Environment and Science website as well as the Queensland Government's 'Get Involved' and 'Speak out' websites.

Two electronic direct mail alerts promoting the public consultation were sent to more than 14,000 recipients with an average open rate of 42 per cent.



Online survey

An online survey was used to gauge awareness of the issue of organic waste, and what is currently being done to address it. The survey targeted two sectors in the community:

1. general public
2. retail, hospitality and food services and institutions.

The questions asked in the online survey are listed in Appendix 2.

Written submissions

Feedback could also be provided directly to the Department of Environment and Science via email.

Key considerations and feedback were sought on the following questions:

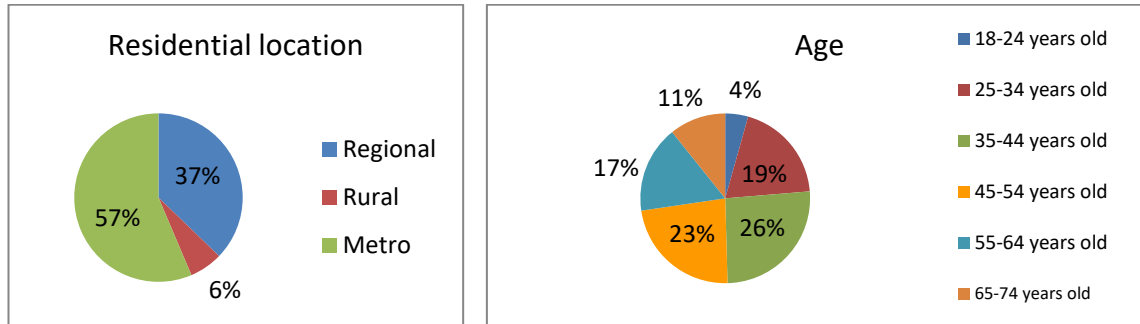
Organic material is a major waste type that is disposed to landfill across Australia with an estimated 6.7 million tonnes of organic waste was sent to landfill in 2016–17.	
Question 1	Do you consider the Draft Organics Strategy provides the necessary framework to address the key problems resulting in organic waste being disposed to landfill?
Queensland aims to reduce 25 per cent of household waste by 2050. National targets for 2030 are to halve organic waste sent to landfill and global 2030 targets are to halve global food wastes at the retail and consumer levels per capita and reduce food losses along the production and supply chains.	
Question 2	Do you consider the proposed actions will be effective in achieving the targets under the National Strategy and Queensland's Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy?
Four themes inform this strategy: Education; Infrastructure and Services; Market and Product Development; and Data, Regulation and Enforcement.	
Question 3	Do you consider the proposed themes, timing and order of the actions are right?
Across the four themes, actions have been proposed for State and local governments, industry and the community over a short-, medium- and long- term timeline.	
Question 4	Are there any actions missing that should be included?

Results and analysis of the consultation

Online survey

The online survey attracted a high level of participation from the public, with 99 per cent of the 688 responses received from the community rather than the retail, hospitality, food services and institution sectors.

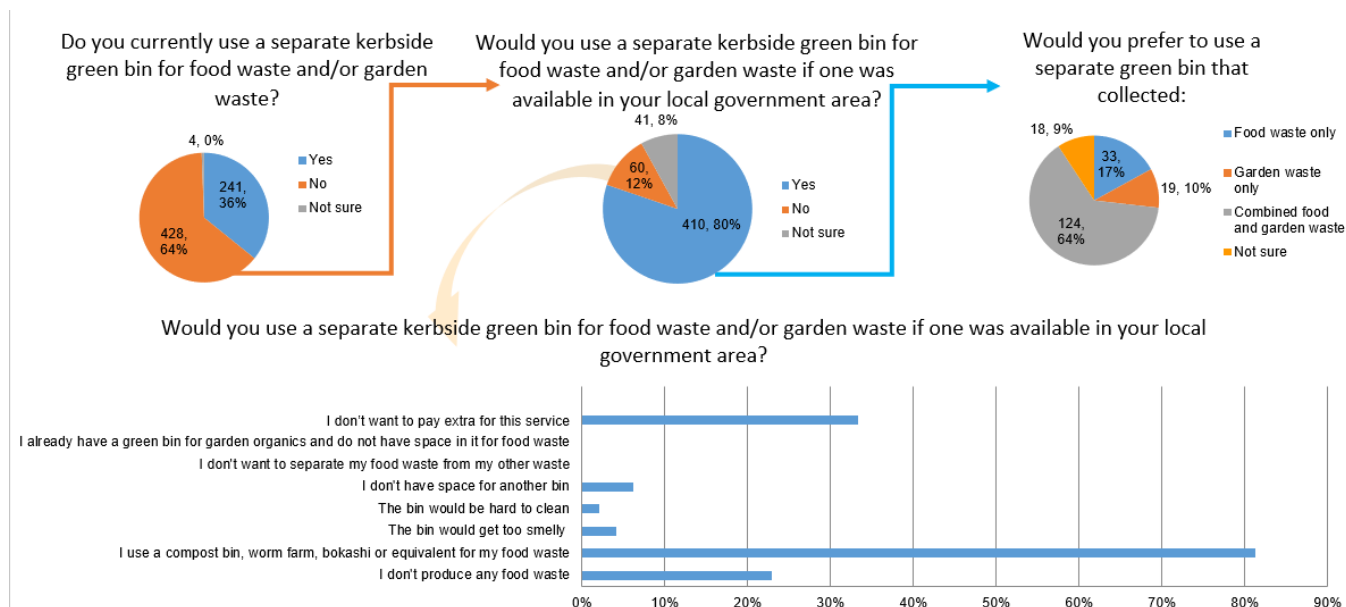
Figures 1 and 2. Survey participant location and age.



The results included:

- 98 per cent of people think more should be done to stop food and other organic waste being sent to landfill.
- 95 per cent of people are already taking steps to proactively reduce food waste.
- Top five responses for steps being taken to reduce food waste:
 1. I make sure to eat leftover food
 2. I plan my meals and check what is in the cupboard and fridge
 3. I use a shopping list while buying food
 4. I store food to prolong its shelf life
 5. I use a compost bin, worm farm, bokashi (or equivalent).
- Top three obstacles preventing reduced food and other organic waste generation:
 1. I have a green waste bin for garden waste, but it does not accept food waste
 2. There are no options to compost my waste at a local composting hub or equivalent
 3. Lack of information on how to avoid food waste.
- Top suggestion on what type of information people would find most useful to help people reduce the amount of food and other organic waste they produce and send to landfill:
 1. Suggestions for how to collect and process food waste (e.g. composting).
- When asked - do you currently use a separate kerbside green bin for food waste and/or garden waste?
 - 64% - No
 - 36% - Yes
 - 0% - Not sure
- Of those who said 'no' – would you use a separate kerbside green bin for food waste and/or garden waste if one was available in your local government area?
 - 80% - Yes
 - 12% - No
 - 8% - Not sure
- Of those who would use a separate service – would you prefer to use a separate green bin that collected:
 - 64% - combined FOGO
 - 17% - FO
 - 10% - GO
 - 9% - Not sure
- Of those who wouldn't use a separate service – the top three reasons for answering 'no' were:
 1. I use a compost bin, worm farm, bokashi or equivalent for my food waste
 2. I don't want to pay extra for this service
 3. I don't produce any food waste

Figure 3. Survey responses for kerbside collection options and reasons.



Written submissions

Although the Draft Organics Strategy posed questions for consideration in the written submissions, very few responses addressed these questions.

The majority of the written submissions were a proforma response coordinated by the Australian Marine Conservation Society. These submissions requested a stronger commitment to deliver kerbside FOGO services to all households by 2030, as well as access to industrial composting facilities capable of managing certified compostable packaging to all local government areas by 2030.

The remaining 66 written submissions were mostly supportive of the intention of the Draft Organics Strategy and broad themes, however feedback consistently requested further detail in the document to outline a clear plan for how the actions will deliver real change.

Feedback was commonly raised on the need to broaden the scope of the Organics Strategy to include all organic waste, particularly food loss, in order to properly transition to a circular economy for Queensland.

Feedback outlined that the Organics Strategy needed to have a stronger focus on avoidance actions in its initial timeframes in order to meet national 2030 targets. It also recognised that any forward investments for end-of-pipe solutions, such as organics processing infrastructure, should be planned with the knowledge that these assets will exist in a future with potentially heavily reduced available feedstocks due to the waste avoidance initiatives achieving the required behaviour changes.

Although there was support for the roll-out of new kerbside services, particularly Food Organics Garden Organics (FOGO) services, it advised that the infrastructure required to process this waste should be completed before commencing these services to ensure public confidence that the material they put in their bin is being recycled. FOGO services should also be designed to capture waste which delivers real organic value, rather than trying to solve a packaging problem through the inclusion of compostable packaging which may risk all the material being sent to landfill.

A number of industry submissions also highlighted that infrastructure and processing solutions are broader than FOGO and composting, and that other solutions such as anaerobic digestion, animal feed, renewable natural gas and black soldier fly larvae are all viable options that could contribute to meeting the objectives.

Workshops

Feedback received through the workshops was generally supportive of the intent of the Draft Organics Strategy and the broad themes directing the proposed actions. A summary of key consistent feedback received through the workshops is provided below.

Detail

The level of detail provided in the Draft Organics Strategy was often raised as an issue to fully understand how each of the actions would be delivered. Stakeholders requested further detail in the final documents to:

- strengthen the wording and provide specific details on how the action would be delivered
- identify the lead agency responsible for each action
- clearly outline the timing and sequencing of actions
- identify time-bound, measurable performance measures to monitor implementation.

Consistent feedback was also received highlighting the financial investment required to deliver the Organics Strategy. Stakeholders sought firmer commitments to ensure that each action would be appropriately funded, and funding opportunities would be available over the life of the Organics Strategy to acknowledge stakeholders at different stages of implementation.

Compostable packaging

Although written submissions from the public supported the inclusion of compostable packaging in organics collection services, all workshop feedback from industry and government on these actions cautioned against the inclusion of these items at this point in time.

Stakeholders raised that using compostable packaging sits low on the waste and recycling hierarchy, and other options for avoidance, reuse and recycling should be promoted first. Stakeholders also provided negative and inconsistent experiences in the collection and processing of compostable packaging and stressed that it is impossible during processing to differentiate between compostable packaging and non-compostable packaging. Further, it was identified that if the load is suspected of being too contaminated it will be disposed of to landfill. The issues associated with managing compostable packaging spanned across all four Draft Organics Strategy themes.

Education

All feedback received during workshops was supportive of an increased focus on education. It was deemed critical to both driving waste avoidance and minimising contamination in new collection services. Stakeholders confirmed that these materials needed to be based on research and data, so education achieves sustained behaviour change. Stakeholders supported the Queensland Government's participation in work already being undertaken by the Fight Food Waste Cooperative Research Centre. The need for the Queensland Government to provide consistent, high-level education that can be accessed and supplemented by councils, businesses and the education system to ensure that the messaging is ongoing and widespread across Queensland was supported. Although stakeholders were in agreement over the need to deliver educational materials to the community, availability of budget and staffing, and internal approval processes for large-scale media campaigns were identified as being key barriers to implementation.

Infrastructure and services

Workshop discussions on actions delivering infrastructure and services clearly identified that there was a vast range across the state in the current appetite and capacity of industry and different local governments. To address household organic waste, some local governments are already trialling or preparing for a kerbside green bin service, while other councils would not be able to introduce an additional kerbside service until closer to 2030. For some regions, another kerbside service may never be viable, and alternative solutions for improved organic waste management, such as community composting hubs and at-home processing may be more appropriate. All stakeholders agreed that confidence to invest in new and upgraded infrastructure requires strategic and long-term planning to ensure sustained viability. One key implementation barrier that was identified for Queensland was long distances, with transport costs being a current disincentive to aggregating feedstock and delivering end-products to key end-markets such as the agricultural sector or mining rehabilitation.

Market and product development

Three key requirements for supporting market and product development were identified in the workshop feedback:

1. support for trials and pilot programs
2. sharing of data
3. clarity of standards and specifications.

Stakeholders were very supportive of an increase in trials and pilot projects to identify new opportunities while enabling resolution of issues before broader implementation. Updating and sharing data sources was repeatedly raised as a current barrier to development, with multiple stakeholders requesting a portal to track the flow of organic materials across the state.

Current uncertainty for end-markets needs to be resolved before a significant increase in market demand for recycled organic waste products will occur. Clearer standards and specifications were identified as a mechanism that would provide this increased consumer confidence.

Data, regulation and enforcement

Landfill disposal bans was supported, on the condition that stakeholders are engaged early in the process and provided clear advice on the timeframes and scope. Contamination remained an ongoing issue raised by stakeholders, with consistent advice received that research to understand emerging contaminants is undertaken and clear guidance materials are developed identifying acceptable inputs and limits.

End of Waste codes were an identified option for providing industry and end-users certainty to products such as anaerobic digestate and biochar. Stakeholders advised that regulatory support tools need to ensure solutions can be fit-for-purpose, cautioning against mandating in-vessel composting infrastructure in areas where this technology may not be necessary or financially viable.

Conclusion

The targeted and public consultation identified strong support for the broad actions in the Draft Organics Strategy, as well as expanding the scope of the Organics Strategy to ensure it identifies opportunities for organic material along the entire supply chain.

To provide clarity to stakeholders, an Organics Action Plan was developed with the Advisory Group and IDC to clearly assign responsibility, key next steps, timing of actions, and performance measures for monitoring implementation.

The Organics Strategy provides a clear focus on education actions, acknowledging the critical importance of these actions to meet national food waste avoidance targets and ensure that Queensland recycled organic waste products are high-quality and driven by market demand.

There is a clear need for increased organics services and infrastructure capacity in order to meet the objectives of the Organics Strategy. It was obvious from stakeholder feedback that the solutions needed to be regionally focused and fit-for-purpose. This means that the Organics Strategy strives for a goal of improved organic waste management, without dictating a one-size-fits-all solution.

Although there was some difference of opinion on the effectiveness of a landfill disposal ban, the majority of feedback supported the proposed action, provided that it is supported with adequate engagement and notice. As such, a feasibility study will be undertaken in the short-term, the results of which will provide a clear signal for investment in Queensland.

Compostable packaging and products presented a significant divide in the feedback received through consultation. At this point in time, the Organics Strategy does not promote the inclusion of compostable packaging and products through organics collection systems. However, the Queensland Government continues to work with the Commonwealth Government and other jurisdictions to appropriately consider the role of and address issues with compostable packaging and products.

The Queensland Government will continue to engage with stakeholders through the Advisory Group and IDC to monitor implementation of the Organics Action Plan and undertake reviews and adjustments every three years.

Appendix 1: Consultation details

Targeted consultation

Table 3. Advisory Group members (in alphabetical order).

Australian Council of Recycling	National Retail Association
Australian Organics Recycling Association	OzHarvest
Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation	Queensland Farmers' Federation
Boomerang Alliance	Urban Utilities
Foodbank	Waste Management & Resource Recovery Association Australia
Local Government Association of Queensland	Waste Recycling Industry Association Queensland

Table 4. IDC members (in alphabetical order)

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships
Department of Education	Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning
Department of Employment, Small Business and Training	Department of Tourism, Innovation and Sport
Department of Energy and Public Works	Department of Transport and Main Roads
Department of Environment and Science	Queensland Health
Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water	Queensland Treasury

Submission details

A total of 989 written submissions were received by email from a range of sectors.

Table 5. Written submissions received by stakeholder category

Sector	N = 989 (email submissions)
Individual community members	957
Government	12
Commercial businesses and consultants	10
Community and environmental organisations	5
Peak bodies	4
Academia	1

Appendix 2: Context

Questions from the government engagement online survey

Community survey

Question 1.	<p>Do you think more should be done to stop food and other organic waste from being sent to landfill in Queensland?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Not sure
Question 2.	<p>Are you already taking steps to proactively reduce your food waste?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Not sure
Question 3.	<p>Select the reasons for your response to Question 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't produce any food waste • I plan my meals and check what is in the cupboard and fridge • I use a shopping list while buying food • I store food to prolong its shelf life • I take home leftovers when I eat out • I make sure to eat leftover food • I feed my food waste to animals (dogs, chickens etc.) • I use a compost bin, worm farm, bokashi (or equivalent) • I'm not sure how to take steps to reduce my food waste • Food waste is not a concern for me • Not sure
Question 4.	<p>What are the top three obstacles that prevent you from reducing the amount of food and other organic waste you generate and send to landfill?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information on how to avoid food waste • No option for a green waste bin in my area • I have a green waste bin for garden waste, but it does not accept food waste • There are no options to compost my waste at a local composting hub or equivalent • Not possible to process my own organic waste through composting, worm farms etc. • I don't generate any organic waste • None of my organic waste goes to landfill • Not sure
Question 5.	<p>What type of information would you find most useful to help you to reduce the amount of food and other organic waste you produce and send to landfill?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of food waste on households • Impacts of food waste on the environment • Suggestions for how to avoid the creation of food waste • Suggestions for how to collect and process your food waste (e.g. composting) • I don't think more information would be useful • Not sure
Question 6.	<p>Do you currently use a separate kerbside green bin for food waste and/or garden waste?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Not sure
Question 7.	<p>Would you prefer to use a separate green bin that collected?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food waste only • Garden waste only • Combined food and garden waste • Not sure

Question 8.	<p>If you answered 'No' in Question 7 would you use a separate kerbside green bin for food waste and/or garden waste if one was available in your local government area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Not sure
Question 9.	<p>Would you prefer to use a separate green bin that collected?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food waste only • Garden waste only • Combined food and garden waste • Not sure
Question 10.	<p>What are your reasons for not wanting to use another bin?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't produce any food waste • I use a compost bin, worm farm, bokashi or equivalent for my food waste • The bin would get too smelly • The bin would be hard to clean • I don't have space for another bin • I don't want to separate my food waste from my other waste • I already have a green bin for garden organics and do not have space in it for food waste • I don't want to pay extra for this service • Other comment
Question 11.	<p>Do you currently use compost in your garden?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Not applicable (no garden) • Not sure
Question 12.	<p>Where do you source your compost from?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home compost bin • Community garden • Store • Other comment

Retail, hospitality and food services and institutions survey

Question 1.	<p>Do you think more should be done to stop food and other organic waste from being sent to landfill in Queensland?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Not sure
Question 2.	<p>Is your business already taking steps to proactively reduce their food waste?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Not sure
Question 3.	<p>Select the reasons for your response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We do not produce any food waste • We plan meals and check available supplies • We store food to prolong shelf life • We offer leftovers to be taken by customers • We provide leftover food to animals (dogs, chickens etc.) • We use a compost bin, worm farm, bokashi (or equivalent) • I'm not sure how to take steps to reduce my food waste • Food waste is not a concern for me • Not sure
Question 4.	<p>What do you find to be the top three obstacles to reducing the amount of food and other organic waste your business generates and sends to landfill?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information on how to avoid food waste • No option for a commercial green waste bin service in my area • We have a commercial green waste bin service for garden waste, but it does not accept food waste • There are no options to compost our waste at a local composting hub or equivalent • Not possible to process our own organic waste through composting, worm farms etc. • We don't generate any organic waste • None of our organic waste goes to landfill • Not sure
Question 5.	<p>What type of information would you find most useful to help reduce the amount of food and other organic waste your business produces and sends to landfill?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of food waste on businesses • Impacts of food waste on the environment • Suggestions for how to avoid the creation of food waste • Suggestions for how to collect and process your food waste (e.g. composting) • I don't think more information would be useful • Not sure
Question 6.	<p>Do you currently use a separate commercial green bin service for food waste and/or garden waste?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Not sure
Question 7.	<p>Would you prefer to use a separate green bin that collected?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food waste only • Garden waste only • Combined food and garden waste • Not sure
Question 8.	<p>If you answered 'No' in Question 7, would you use a separate commercial green bin service for food waste and/or garden waste if one was available in your local government area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Not sure

Question 9.	<p>Would you prefer to use a separate green bin that collected?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food waste only • Garden waste only • Combined food and garden waste • Not sure
Question 10.	<p>What are your reasons for not wanting to use another bin?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We do not produce any food waste • We use a compost bin, worm farm, bokashi or equivalent for my food waste • The bin would get too smelly • The bin would be hard to clean • We do not have space for another bin • We do not want to separate our food waste from our other waste • We already have a green bin for garden organics and do not have space in it for food waste • We don't want to pay extra for this service • Other Comment
Question 11.	<p>Do you currently use compost on your premises?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Not applicable (no garden) • Not sure
Question 12.	<p>Where do you source your compost from?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onsite facility • Community facility • Commercial facility • Retail store • Other Comment